

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.:
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

Concerning Worship.

Not only men are subject to misuse and abuse, but also words, in more ways than one. Just now the word ritualism has fallen upon hard times, and is running the gauntlet of the churches. In Montreal there has been trouble for a year past in the Knox Church, Presbyterian, on account of the attempted use of an organ, and the matter has been before a synod, in session there. In the debate on the subject of the use of instrumental music in churches, some of the clergy expressed the decided opinion that it was wholly wrong, and even "ritualistic," and were therefore opposed to it. Others thought it a mere matter of opinion about the right or wrong of the thing, and that it was no more "ritualistic" than the gowns and neck-ties used by the Presbyterian ministers in Canada. A motion introduced by Mr. Jennings, disallowing the use of organs as contrary to the principles and practices of the church, was passed by a vote of 136 yeas to 30 nays. By some action of the synod, however, which does not appear very clear to us in the printed report, Knox church is permitted to use an organ. This is good for Knox church, but hard on the general rule endorsed so strongly.

The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church in New York recently suspended from eldership and membership George H. Stuart, as was mentioned in our telegraphic despatches, for singing hymns not down in the Reformed Presbyterian books, and for communing with other denominations. (This has nothing to do with the Tyng and Hubbard cases). The most numerous portion of the Reformed church, however, sympathize with Mr. Stuart, and not with his judges. The people sympathized with the lovers of organ music in Montreal also. They are tired of that exclusiveness of music from the house of the Lord, and homeliness of the house itself, which once of necessity, perhaps, were characteristic in this new country. The cry of ritualism will not abolish stained windows, or appropriate music and words; and since the order of worship must be formal to be uniform in any church, it will not put out of the way appropriate forms and ceremonies, however justly it may caution us against mere formality. As to the hymns to be used in churches, the decision of the masses is in favor of more modern versions than those of the time of Cotton Mather; and for music, that is best received which

POLITICAL.—The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman says: Not less than 500 papers have come out for Mr. Pendleton. He will go to the New York Convention with the support of the delegates, in whole or in part, from fifteen of the twenty-seven so-called "loyal States." The uniform of the Pendleton escort, an exchange says, will consist of a brown linen duster, a "Pendleton Hat" of light felt, and dark colored pants. Their peculiar banner is the American flag, with a star for every State in its field of blue while across its bright bars is imprinted a five-dollar green-back, save and except that in the lower right-hand corner is a likeness of Pendleton.

"Agate," of the Cincinnati Gazette thus speaks of the personal appearance of Senator Hendricks, who is talked of as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency: Mr. Hendricks is a plain heavily built, substantial-looking man, showing his Scotch-Irish descent in appearance and habits, as well as in mental characteristics; is smooth-shaven, dark-haired, with large head and high forehead. He is reputed the best lawyer, next to Reverdy Johnson, on the Democratic side of the Senate, and is a clear, forcible, and pleasant speaker. Politically, he is not quite so obnoxious to the War wing of the Democracy as Mr. Pendleton, though it might puzzle his adherents to show where there is very much to choose between them.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says: "Friends of the President here claim that he will receive the largest vote on the first ballot in the New York Convention, and anticipate on the part of the President, within the next three or four days, some official demonstration which will secure him the nomination."

Gerrit Smith says: "I expect to vote for Grant and Colfax. I like them both; and, in the main, I like the platform on which they stand."

Hon. Robert S. Hale, of New York, has been employed by the Secretary of the Treasury to manage before the Court of Claims the cotton claims in which the Department is interested. He has his office in the Treasury building.

BILLIARDS.—The match between John McDevitt, champion, and Joseph Dion, ex-champion, for the championship of America and a purse of \$1,000, will be played at Chicago on the 30th of August next. The friends of Joe feel certain that he will bring back the golden cue to Montreal.

When to Cut Grass for Hay.

One of the most important questions in the economy of the farm, is when to cut grass to make into hay, or at what stage of its growth it is most valuable for that purpose. This is a point on which even experienced farmers differ, but the weight of authority will be found strongly for cutting at the time of flowering. Most practical farmers, in answer to this question say that hay is sweeter, and possesses more nutriment when cut in full blossom than at any other stage. One of the most intelligent farmers of Middlesex county says: "I prefer to cut grass when in blossom, because it will make more milk and more fat, and cattle prefer it to that standing later. It keeps them loose and healthy. I have no doubt hay of the same bulk weighs more if it stands in the field till the seed forms, and for this reason some who sell most of their hay let it stand." A farmer of Worcester county says: "When designed for milk cows, store, or fattening animals, I prefer to cut in the blossom, because it makes more milk, more growth, and more beef. For working cattle and horses, I cut about six days after the pollen has fallen, because it does not scour or loosen the animal so much as when cut in the blossom." A farmer of Hampshire county says: "Next to sweet, fresh grass, we think that rowen will make cows, working cattle or horses thrive better than any other feed, unless in the case of cattle hard at work. We conclude, therefore, that all hay is best cut early. Course hay will keep stock tolerably well, cut early, which if allowed to mature would not be eaten at all." A farmer of Berkshire county says: "We cut after the blossoms begin to fall, and before they have all fallen. It has more substance and weight cut at that time than if cut sooner, more sweetness and juice than if cut later." A farmer of Berkshire county says: "Our rule is to cut hay in the blossom, as it is then in the best state for feeding, less woody and much sweeter than later, and leaves the roots in better state for a second, or another annual crop." Another very intelligent practical farmer says: "We cut in blossom, because it is then most palatable to stock. If allowed to stand much longer there is a draft upon the soil for the growth of the seed, which is not repaid by the additional value of the hay, if, indeed, it is increased in value at all. My opinion, derived from my own experience, is, that the grasses will sooner die out if allowed to stand later."

A farmer who professes to cut all other grasses when in blossom, says: "It is when English grass is in full blossom it has all the good qualities it can have, from that time I think it loses in value in proportion to the time which it stands. Swale hay should be cut rather green. If fully ripe it is hard and dry." Another says: "We cut about the time the blossom falls. The grass is then at its full growth. If it stands much longer the leaves begin to die at the bottom and the grass grows tough and hard, and I think the longer it stands the less it will weigh when dried. If it is cut much earlier it will shrink and dry up, and does not seem to have so much nutriment in it, and I have noticed cattle will eat more in bulk than when cut at the right time."

One other extract will suffice. A farmer of Middlesex county says: "I cut my red clover before the heads began to turn brown. When the clover is quite heavy I cut it when only half the heads have blossomed, because then cattle will eat all the stems. Clover is injured more by half when it stands long after blossoming than any other kind. I find my clover hay in the barn much heavier when cut quite early."

These extracts taken at random from a large number of letters from practical farmers all over the State, indicate very clearly the prevailing practice. The replies from about one hundred and fifty towns are, that farmers prefer to cut the principal grasses, Timothy and red-top, when in full blossom; red clover when about half the heads are in blossom, and swale grass before it is ripe and generally before blossoming, if possible, so as to prevent it from becoming hard and dry. —*Flora's Agriculture of Massachusetts.*

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS.—The Tribune's correspondent says that Senators Fowler and Ross are among the number who visit the White House very often. They are always immediately given an audience by His Excellency. Night before last Ross, accompanied by Senator McCreery, was with the President several hours, and it is said that it was then the President agreed to nominate Perry Fuller to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. About ten days ago Ross had a friend nominated Assessor of Internal Revenue to take the place of Col. Moonlight who is said to be a good Republican. It is also given out that Senator Henderson is in good standing with Mr. Johnson, and that the latter has agreed to nominate Judge Post Commissioner of Patents.

Have you seen Prangs Chromo? "Old Oaken Bucket," "Falconer and Bride," at H. Livingston & Sons.

Recollections of Grant.

Rev. J. L. Crane, the chaplain of the regiment of which Gen. Grant was colonel, gives the following interesting reminiscences of his private and military character:

He is always cheerful. No toil, cold, heat, hunger, fatigue, or want of money depresses him. He does his work at the time, and he requires all under his command to be equally prompt. I was walking over the camp with him one morning after breakfast. It was usual for each company to call the roll at a given hour. It was now probably a half hour after the time for that duty. The colonel was quietly smoking his old meerschaum, and talking and walking along, when he noticed a company drawn up in line and the roll being called. He instantly drew his pipe from his mouth and exclaimed, "Captain, this is no time for calling the roll. Order your men to their quarters immediately." The command was instantly obeyed, and the colonel resumed his smoking and walking on, conversing as quietly as if nothing had happened. For this violation of discipline those men went without rations that day, except what they gathered up privately from among their friends of other companies. Such a breach of order was never witnessed in the regiment afterward while he was colonel. This promptness is one of Grant's characteristics, and it is one of the secrets of his success.

On one of our marches, when passing through one of those small towns where the grocery is the principal establishment, some of the lovers of intoxication had broken away from our lines and filled their canteens with whiskey, and were soon reeling ungovernable under its influence. While apparently stopping the regiment for rest, Grant passed quietly along and took each canteen, and wherever he detected the fatal odor, emptied the liquor on the ground with as much nonchalance as he would empty his pipe, and had the offenders tied behind the baggage wagons till they had sobered into soldierly propriety. On this point his order was imperative; no whiskey nor intoxicating beverages were allowed in his camp.

In the afternoon of a very hot day in July, 1861, while the regiment were stationed in the town of Mexico, Missouri, I had gone to the cars as they were passing, and procured the daily paper, and seated myself in the shade of my tent to read the news. In the telegraphic column I soon came to the announcement that Grant, with several others, was made brigadier general. In a few minutes he came walking that way, and I called to him:

"Colonel, I have some news here that will interest you."

"What have you, chaplain?"

"I see that you are made brigadier general."

He seated himself by my side and remarked:

"Well, sir, I had no suspicion of it. It never came from any request of mine. That's some of Washburne's work. I knew Washburne in Galena. He was a strong Republican, and I was a Democrat, and I thought from that he never liked me very well; hence we never had more than a social acquaintance. But when the war broke out I forgot of disagreeing, and he had some of his friends that had some of his work."

And he very leisurely rose up and pulled his black felt hat a little nearer his eyes, and made a few extra passes at his whiskers, and walked away with as much apparent unconcern as if some suit of clothes was finished.

Grant belongs to no church, yet he entertains and expresses the highest esteem for all the enterprises that tend to promote religion. When at home he generally attended the Methodist Episcopal church. While he was colonel of the 21st regiment, he gave every encouragement and facility for securing religious services, and was found in the audience listening to preaching.

Shortly after I came into the regiment our mess were one day taking their usual seats around the dinner table, when he remarked:

"Chaplain, when I was at home, and ministers were stopping at my house, I always invited them to ask a blessing at the table. I suppose a blessing is as much needed here as at home; and if it is agreeable with your views, I should be glad to have you ask a blessing every time we sit down to eat."

NASBY'S CANDIDATE.—The Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby nominates "Jethro L. Kippness of Alexander County, Illinois," for the Presidency. He thus defines the war position of his candidate:

"Jethro L. Kippness poshish on the war question is happy. He opposed all the steps which led to it, and when it finally broke out he proposed the only true democratic way to stoppin it. It wuz his opinyun that we stoppin it. It wuz the South—that there wuz no warrant in the Constitution for any such precedend. 'Ef Boregard fires onto Major Anderson,' sed he, 'let Major Anderson go ashore to the nearest reefs, ay the peace and hav him bound over to keep the peace. Ef he won't keep the peace, and justice can't enforce the warrant, why then end it. We can't go beyond the Constitution.' After hostilities actually begun, his poshishen wuz eminently satisfactory to both sides. He wuz in favor of the war, but opposed to its prokoshen. He remarked that the South had committed an indiscretion, but were he to Congress he should vote for many man nor dollar for carryin on a war agin em. His two sons served in the war—one in the Confederat service and the other in the Federal—both ez suffers. The war here bore heavy on him—he made great sacrifices. Three other sons he supported in Canada doirin the continyance uv the unachural strife."

JUDGE CHASE.—The statement going the rounds of the papers that Judge Chase is a very prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church has no foundation in truth. He has long been connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he is a nephew of the celebrated Bishop Chase, of Ohio.

AUCTION SALE!!
3,000 WORTH OF GOODS!

In the commodious rooms over
A. S. Hyde's Store,
MAIN STREET, ST. ALBANS,
Every day at private sale, and evening at Auction, until the stock is sold.

The subscriber will sell as above indicated, a large stock of Goods at Auction consisting of new and second-hand
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Such as Pants, Vests, Coats, &c. Also, Brussels Carpeting, Oil Cloth, and Rush Carpeting. Also, a lot of Fancy Goods of every description, too numerous to mention. A fine lot of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
Shaker Bonnets, Albums, Sateenets, Lawns, and about everything that people want, and want at their own prices.
B. KINGSLEY,
Proprietor and Auctioneer.
d-24-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We would give this notice to our former friends and patrons, that on and after the 1st day of June, 1868, we shall sell our goods for

STRICTLY CASH
—AND—
ONE PRICE!!!

Having had sufficient experience in the credit system of doing business, we have concluded to make a change, and try the Cash System—believing that we can sell our goods cheaper by adopting such a rule. Although a novelty in St. Albans, we are determined to try the plan. We have on hand a large stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING
—AND—
Furnishing Goods,

Which under this plan we will agree to sell 15 per cent less than any other firm in town that do business on the credit system.
Take notice and govern yourself accordingly.
SMITH & FOSTER,
No. 2, DARROW BLOCK,
d-17-3m St. Albans, Vt. d-17-1m

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.
Phoenix Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ITS ASSETS ARE NEARLY
\$3,000,000.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, 50 PER CENT.

All its Policies are Non-Forfeiting! No restriction on Travel, Location, or Employment! Dividends upon the full Premiums paid on all its policies!

For full Amount of Insurance is Paid, for the first four years, and in case of death, they are paid by the Dividends and given up and not deducted from the Policy.

For Full Amount of Insurance is Paid,
It has paid in losses to its Policy Holders over \$300,000, and has never contested a claim during the 17 years of its existence. No extra Premiums charged for insuring.

Females, Railroad Employees or Seamen
Apply in the Phoenix is properly called a Whole World Policy. It permits the insured to travel or reside at will anywhere in the United States or Europe, at any season of the year, without extra charge.

NELSON H. ARMINGTON, Agent,
For Franklin, Grand Isle and Lamoille counties.
C. L. BALDWIN, State Agent,
d-22-1w-23-4f Rutland, Vt.

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

A favorable opportunity is presented to energetic and reliable business men who can devote their entire time to the business, to represent this old, staunch, and most successful Life Company, in unoccupied territory in the State of Vermont. The many popular features, peculiar to the Phoenix Mutual, and the great advantages it offers to the insuring public—its freedom from restrictions on travel and occupation—its non-forfeiting policies—its liberal premium system—its economy of the management, and its large annual dividends, render it the most profitable Company to Agents desirous of realizing a handsome competency by their enterprise and energy.

Apply to
C. L. BALDWIN,
State Agent Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
Union Block, Rutland, Vt.
d-17-tf

NOTICE OF SEIZURE AND SALE.
The following described property was seized by Officers of the Customs for violation of the Revenue Laws of the United States, viz:
At Bakersfield, June 11, 1868, one Bay Mare, said property will be sold at public auction at the Custom House, West Berkshire, Vt., on Wednesday, June 24th, 1868, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

GEO. J. STANNARD,
Collector of Customs,
Custom House, Burlington, June 15, 1868, d-36-1w

NOBBY Styles of Spring Hats and Caps at
WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE AND SALE.
The following described property was seized by Officers of the Customs for violation of the Revenue Laws of the United States, viz:
At St. Albans, Vt., June 16, 1868, 45 cords of Round Hemlock Bark.

Said property will be sold at public auction at the Custom House, St. Albans on Saturday 27th instant at 2 o'clock p.m.

GEO. J. STANNARD,
Collector of Customs,
Custom House, District of Vermont, Collector's Office, Burlington, 19th June 1868.

C. LEAVENS, (Successor to H. H. Bowditch) Flour and Grain Merchant. Choice brands of Flour always on hand at low prices.
St. Albans, May 15, 1868. d-17-tf

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ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF
HARTFORD, CONN.,
CAPITAL AND SURP. US. \$1,833,543 30.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW YORK,
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. \$3,643,896 78.

HARTFORD FIRE INS. COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. \$2,000,000 00.

INS. COMPANY NORTH AMERICA
OF PHILADELPHIA,
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. \$2,000,000 00.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK,
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. \$1,500,000 00.

SECURITY INSURANCE CO. OF
NEW YORK,
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. \$1,177,777 13.

LORILLARD FIRE INS. COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. \$1,500,000 00.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE IN. CO.
OF NEW YORK,
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. \$750,000 00.

CORN EXCHANGE INS. COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. \$550,000 00.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. \$500,000 10.

ROGER WILLIAMS INS. COMPY
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. \$201,358 81.

GLENS FALLS INSURANCE CO.
OF GLENS FALLS, N. Y.,
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. \$218,329 18.

Fire and Marine Insurance effected at this Agency in any of the above well known Companies.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF
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The Oldest and Largest Mutual Insurance Company in the United States.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS. \$25,000,000 00.

Life and Accident Insurance
Either separately or combined, at the lowest rates of Premium in the

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OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
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All losses promptly attended to and settled at this Agency. Large Security, Fair Profits, and Prompt Payment.

Insurance to any amount effected on the most satisfactory terms.

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NEW LADIES STORE,

Opposite Store of Sage & Place in building formerly occupied by S. R. & J. A. Richard. Ladies will find here a complete and choice assortment of Fancy Dry goods just received from market, such as

Laces.
Fringes all colors.
Edgings.
Insertions.
Muslins.
Lawns.
Collars, Cuffs
Veils.
Fans, a rich lot.

Valencienes and Thread Lace Collars.

A nice line of French Cambrics and Fancy Lawns. A new Kid Glove which surpasses anything yet brought into this market, and warranted. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves.
Dress and Cloak making in all its varieties under the skillful supervision of Miss Ellen Moore, long and favorably known to the inhabitants of this village and vicinity.
Agent for WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machines, 1-4-1b L. P. KIMPTON.

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Are prepared to furnish music for

FIREMEN and MILITARY PARADES, PICNICS, EXCURSIONS, DANCES,

And on other occasions where Band and String Music is required.

Orders addressed to

GEORGE E. KINSLEY,
OR TO
W. H. SMITH.

At the Tremont House, will receive prompt attention. d-17-tf

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SADDLERY, CARRIAGE,

BUILDING HARDWARE.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of goods of every description, in the above line, to be found in the State. As agents for the largest Building Factories, we keep a supply of

LEATHER BELTING

Of all sizes on hand. We offer a full and complete assortment of

Carriage and Harness Makers' Supplies,

And are constantly receiving consignments of a superior article of Oak and Hacklock Harness, Laminated Oak Top and

GRAIN BOOT LEATHER.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH,

Which we offer at a low cash figure.
M'GOWAN & BROWN,
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GEORGE W. BROWN, d-17-tf

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IRON, STEEL, GLASS, NAILS, OIL, PAINTS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

SEEDS, MECHANIC TOOLS, SHELF HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE STOCK.

BARNES' BLOCK, LAKE ST.

St. Albans, May 14, 1868. d-17-tf

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THE FIRST PREMIUM
OF A SILVER MEDAL
AWARDED TO
BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
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BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; cures itching, dandruff and humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing; it contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.

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